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Average Monthly Production

Item	1937-38	First Half 1949
Coal	3,175,000 t	5,980,000 t
Cement	107,000 "	182,000 "
Sheet glass	2,124 "	6,551 "
Metalworking machine tools	360 ea	393 ea
Bulbs	993,000 "	1,596,000 "
Fertilizers	34,900 t	63,000 "
Cotton yarn	6,459 "	7,329 t
Woolen yarn	2,849 "	21,000 "
Hard leather	1,529 "	1,025 "
Electric power	331,000,000 kw	631,000,000 kw

The table indicates that average monthly coal extraction has tripled [sic] compared with prewar years. The production of glass has also tripled. Production of cement is up nearly 8 percent. Electric power tripled [sic] its prewar output. The only weak points are hard leather and fertilizers, which lag behind their prewar levels.

These figures are indicative of three things: 1) quick tempo of industrial development, 2) transition from a predominantly agricultural economy to one in which emphasis is placed on industrial production, and 3) shifts in industrial production.

Before the war, Poland produced mostly consumers' goods. Production of investment goods, machinery and semifinished products was neglected. At present, 54 percent of the country's production comprises producers' goods, the rest consumers' goods.

Poland is producing or is prepared to produce commodities never manufactured in Poland before, such as tractors, coal cutters, turret lathes, carding machines, harvesters, knitting machines, synthetic fibers, carbon electrodes, etc.

Agriculture fulfilled its Three-Year Plan. Fallow land, which in 1945 was four-fifths of all arable land in Poland (3,800,000 hectares), and 60 percent in 1946, is being reclaimed. By the next summer, the remaining 11 percent of fallow land will have been put under cultivation.

Agricultural production and cattle raising have not yet reached the prewar level. With 100 as an index of the value of agricultural production in 1938, the indexes for 1947, 1948, and 1949 will be 60, 76, and 85 respectively. However, compared with last year, cattle increased by 11 percent, horses by 11, sheep by 15, and hogs by 20 percent.

Passenger traffic of the Polish State Railroads increased by 80 percent and freight traffic by 50 percent compared with prewar standards. There was also an appreciable rise in transshipment operations in Polish ports. In 1947, average monthly transshipments totaled 900,000 tons; in 1949, they exceeded 1,500,000.

The total volume of domestic trade (state, cooperative, and private) increased by 26 percent in the third quarter 1949 compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. There were 59 percent more socialized retail outlets by the end of the third quarter 1949 than in 1948.

The average monthly imports in 1937-38 totaled 276,000 tons, and rose to 391,000 tons in 1949. Exports for 1937-38 were 1,300,000 tons; for the first half of 1949, 3,036,000 tons.

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Growing employment is an indication of Poland's rapid industrialization. Before the war, the monthly average of workers employed in industrial plants was 851,000, and 79,000 in coal mines. In 1949, there were 1,420,000 industrial workers and 212,000 miners.

With 100 as an index of total employment in 1938, the index for 1949 is 142, agriculture excluded.

The rise in purchasing power of the working population resulting from greater employment and increased industrial output is shown in the following table:

Per Capita Consumption

<u>Item</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1949</u>
Sugar	12.4 kg	20 kg
Soap	1.45 "	2.0 "
Beer	4.3 liters	8.4 liters
Wine	0.08 "	0.4 "
Tobacco	0.56 "	0.8 "
Wool fabrics	1.3 meters	1.7 meters
Cotton fabrics	8.5 "	11.4 "

Not all consumers' needs have been satisfied. This is particularly true of animal products. Production of these commodities is still far behind the growing demand.

METALLURGICAL PLANT COMPLETES PLAN -- Dziennik Polski, No 266, 28 Sep 49

The "Kosciuszko" Metallurgical Plant in Chorzow, the first to complete the Three-Year Plan, was 97 days ahead of schedule.

This record is attributed to labor competition methods. Labor competition is responsible for 500 additional tons of steel in the "Kosciuszko" plant this month.

THIRD QUARTER 1949 ECONOMIC PLAN -- Trybuna Ludu, No 287, 18 Oct 49

According to the announcement of the State Economic Planning Commission, Poland's economic plan for the third quarter of 1949 was achieved 117 percent, with 81 percent completion of the plan for the full year. Production value for this period exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1948 by 22 percent.

For individual ministries, the plan was fulfilled as follows:

	<u>3d Qu 49</u> <u>in %</u>	<u>Year Plan</u> <u>in %</u>
Ministry of Mining and Electric Power	102	75
Ministry of Heavy Industry	120	81
Ministry of Light Industry	116	82
Ministry of Agricultural and Food Processing Industry	133	85

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The following table indicates the execution of the production plan by individual socialized industries:

	<u>3d Qu 49</u> <u>Plan in %</u>	<u>Year Plan</u> <u>in %</u>	<u>3d Qu 48</u> <u>Plan in %</u>
Electric power	108	78	110
Black coal	98	74	103
Coke	107	80	115
Crude petroleum	104	78	104
Pig iron	112	79	120
Raw steel	111	83	118
Rolled products	111	90	112
Zinc	106	80	109
Iron ore	101	78	106
Calcium cyanamid	129	88	103
Mineral superphosphate	110	80	135
Dyestuffs	134	82	119
Soaps	156	100	239
Metal and woodworking machine tools	97	68	142
Railroad passenger cars	98	69	123
Coal cars	118	85	108
Tractors	129	88	341
Bicycles	111	90	117
Light bulbs	185	83	143
Portland cement	116	91	118
Burnt lime	104	86	107
Window glass	91	78	90
Household and industrial porcelain	129	88	132
Cotton textiles	111	78	117
Woolen textiles	106	75	121
Linen and low textiles	123	89	121
Silk textiles	120	84	130
Knitwear	137	91	144
Rayon	128	91	135
Paper	108	80	109
Sole leather	112	83	127
Leather footwear	126	98	131
Crude oil	116	83	110

According to the Central Statistical Board, the crop situation was as follows: wheat, 106 percent of the total estimated for 1949, and 112 percent compared with 1948; corn, 121 percent of the total estimated for 1949 and 108 percent compared with 1948.

On the basis of preliminary estimates, potato crops in 1949 will be 22 percent higher than in 1948. State Farm Enterprises report that the agricultural plan was fulfilled as follows: corn, wheat, and barley, 103 percent; sugar beets 110 percent.

Railroad freight transportation was 102 percent of the quarterly plan, and exceeded the third quarter of 1948 by 18 percent. Passenger traffic increased 12 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1948. During the first 9 months of 1949, the yearly plan in freight transportation was achieved 72 percent, and in transportation of passengers 80 percent. The State Motor Transportation fulfilled the quarterly plan for freight and passengers traffic 151 and 125 percent respectively.

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